

# **HELPING HAND...**

*...for your Bright Tomorrow*



**AMERICAN POLLED SHORTHORN SOCIETY**





## HELPING HAND

The Polled Shorthorn Society is a promotional body within the American Shorthorn Association. Its efforts are directed to the promotion of Polled Shorthorns and to the continued development of this branch of the breed.

So many new breeders have selected Polled Shorthorns for their future programs that it seemed very necessary that an effort be made to answer their questions, provide as much helpful information as possible and assist them in starting into a program of profit in the right way that this booklet came into being. It is designed as the name implies, to be a **Helping Hand**.

Careful study of its contents will provide the basic fundamentals and many of the answers to the beginner and to the established breeder as well. Naturally it does not cover completely every situation that may arise, it will give a foundation for an intelligent program, beyond that the Shorthorn Association, The Polled Society and individual breeders stand ready to provide expert assistance.

Use this booklet wisely, follow its lessons, it can guide you to your own personal **BRIGHT TOMORROW.**





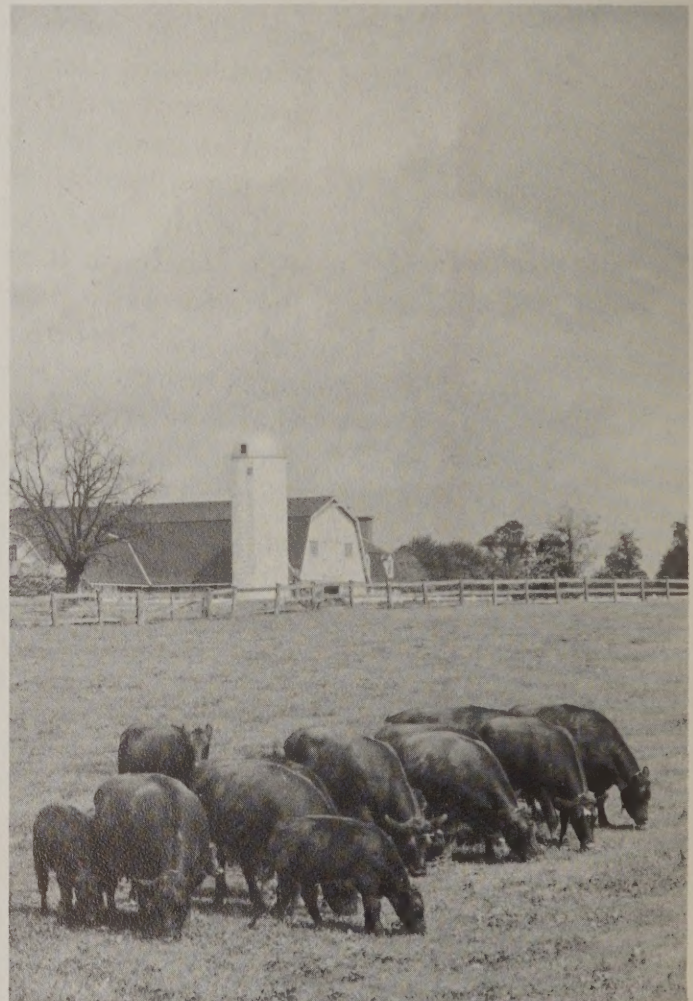
## YOUR BRIGHT TOMORROW

Before you finally selected Polled Shorthorns as your beef breed you studied other prominent beef cattle. You reached an important and wise decision when you settled for America's Fastest Growing Beef Breed. You no doubt learned that here indeed were the **cattle of tomorrow . . . available today**. You learned that Polled Shorthorns were the Profit Breed . . . designed for modern day markets . . . the breed developed for useful, economical beef production.

You learned that the Shorthorn was the most efficient animal in the feed lot . . . capable of reaching the popular finish grade (Choice) in the shortest possible time, with the least amount of feed. You learned that Polled Shorthorns passed these benefits along to you in every respect . . . except the horns. You learned that yields were high . . . weights at weaning time were greater . . . and finally carcasses more desirable. These things you learned through careful study of independent reports, through observation at shows and carcass contests and through contacts with the men who have experienced the thrill and satisfaction of profitable beef cattle operations at all levels.

In selecting Polled Shorthorns you of course considered first the dollar profit potential. You discovered that you could establish yourself in the business with the lowest dollar investment per dollar return . . . Your Polled Shorthorn revealed itself as an efficient converter for grass or grain . . . he proved to be thrifty to keep, easy to handle and self-sufficient. His natural resistance to cancer eye, the Polled Shorthorn cows great mothering ability, the general docile nature of the breed . . . these are the things that showed you without question that fewer man hours of labor were required to raise this best of all beef breeds.

Finally you were influenced by the very men you would become associated with as a breeder. You learned that you would be a member of America's finest fraternity; a fraternity of progressive, farsighted men who take their job seriously. These men who are constantly striving to make the best beef cattle in the world even better welcomed you into their circle, you were no outsider but a part of this great effort. You found many thousand willing hands ready to contribute to your success, an equal number of experienced hands ready to help solve your problems . . . In brief, you found that you **belonged** . . . That the first concern of your fellow breeders was the insurance of your . . . **BRIGHT TOMORROW**.



*"The Profit's in Polled . . ."*



## TYPE

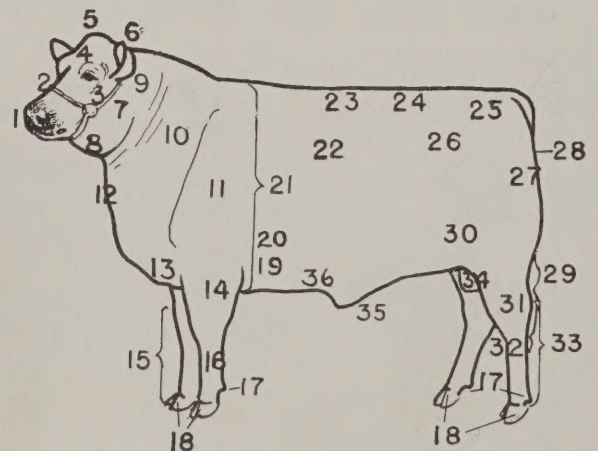
The purebred breeder has a great responsibility in providing the seed stock for up-grading. He must therefore be familiar with the ideal beef type. The perfect beef animal is the one that can economically produce a high percentage of high-priced retail cuts that will have superior eating qualities. Early maturing is most necessary in the modern beef animal. Using the mar-

ket steer as the medium, for the desirable and undesirable characteristics are transmitted to an offspring, we find that breeding stock should show desirable type, strong sexual characteristics, sound body structure and vigor. To help in further discussion the chart of a Polled Shorthorn steer is labeled with the accepted nomenclature of points.



## MANAGEMENT

Every detail of a beef cattle operation comes under the general heading of management, however for purposes of clarity, management has been divided into four basic phases . . . Selection . . . Breeding . . . Feeding . . . Miscellaneous Details. Each of these phases will be treated separately to assist in reading.



- |             |                   |                  |                |
|-------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. Muzzle   | 10. Shoulder Vein | 19. Fore Flank   | 28. Tail       |
| 2. Face     | 11. Shoulder      | 20. Chest        | 29. Switch     |
| 3. Eye      | 12. Dewlap        | 21. Heart Girth  | 30. Hind Flank |
| 4. Forehead | 13. Brisket       | 22. Ribs or Side | 31. Hock       |
| 5. Poll     | 14. Arm           | 23. Back         | 32. Shank      |
| 6. Ears     | 15. Foreleg       | 24. Loin         | 33. Hind Leg   |
| 7. Jaw      | 16. Shin          | 25. Rump         | 34. Cod        |
| 8. Throat   | 17. Dew Claws     | 26. Hip          | 35. Sheath     |
| 9. Neck     | 18. Feet          | 27. Thighs       | 36. Underline  |





# SELECTION

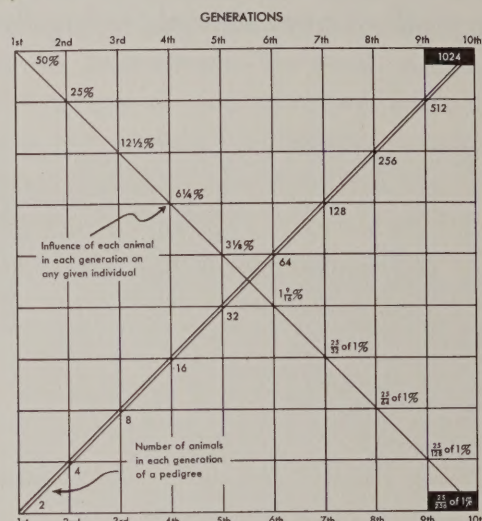
Selection of the breeding animal resolves itself into the attempt to select from a current generation the most desirable animals to parent the next generation. The very future of an individual program, and the breed itself depends in great measure upon the selection of genetically superior animals for this purpose. Two factors are predominant in this initial selection . . . individual character and type coupled with

efficiency of production.

The Polled Shorthorn breeder in making his selection generally relies on many elements for his choice. These will generally include (a) pedigree, (b) show ring standings, (c) individual merit, (d) progeny or performance testing. The progressive breeder avails himself of as many of these units of comparison as he can.

## PEDIGREE

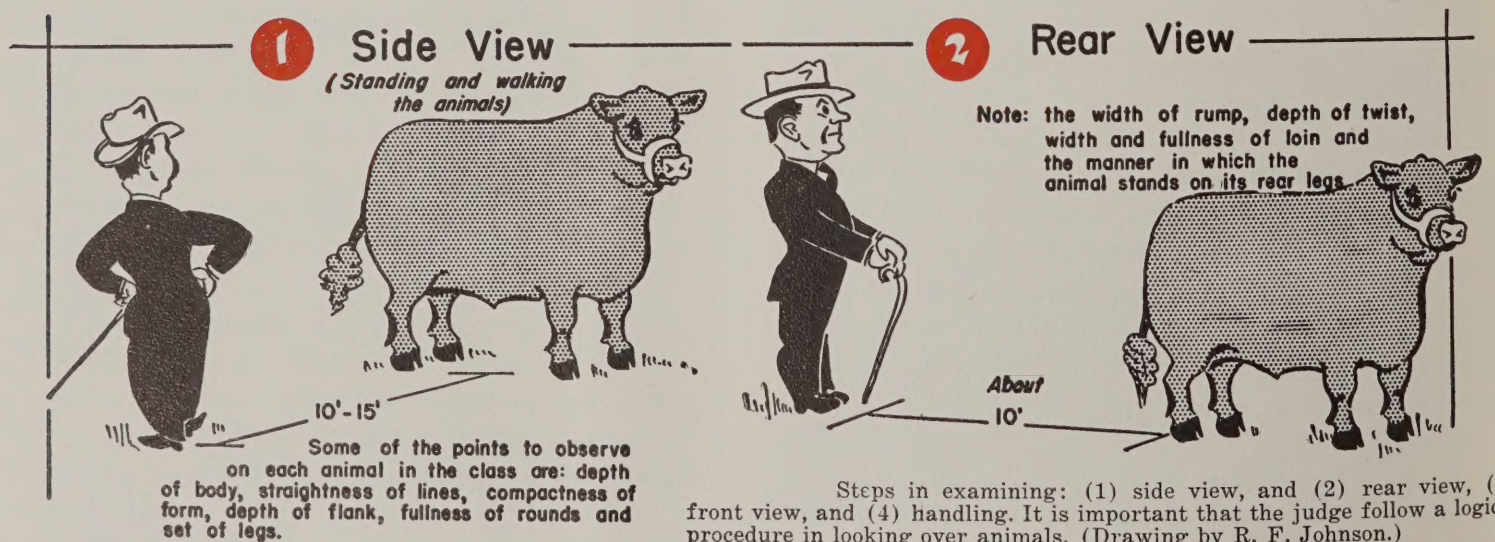
Most purebred breeders rely heavily upon pedigree in selecting the breeding animal. Ancestry gives them a yardstick with which to measure probable transmitting ability. In using pedigree as the basis for selection it is well to remember that close ancestors are more potent in their influence than those **far back** in the pedigree.



## SHOW RING

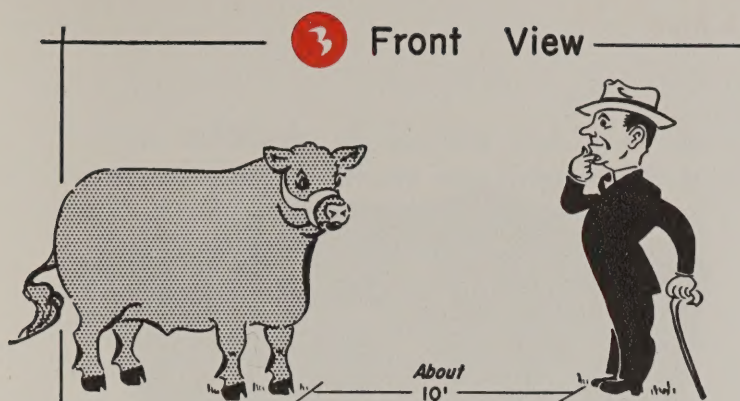
At present the show ring gives the best arena of comparison within and between breeds. Its influence is strong in the moulding of breed type. Perhaps its strongest

contribution is the incentive it provides to produce better beef animals. It affords the breeder an opportunity to evaluate his efforts by comparison.



"The Profit's in Polled . . ."





Study each animal's: head features and characteristics, spring of rib, width of chest and set and bone of forelegs.



This last step is to determine degree and quality of finish: with palm down, fingers held together feel the animals over upper and lower ribs, loin edge and top line from shoulder to rump. With thumb and fingers catch a roll of hide to test its pliability.

Taken from: "Beef Cattle Husbandry" — Ensminger

## INDIVIDUAL MERIT

Many purebred breeders are interested in individual merit as their first basis. They frequently look beyond this to a study of the progeny of an individual. Knowing that

**like begets like** they realize that their herd bull in particular is of prime importance for he is far more than half the herd.

## WITHIN HERD SELECTION

Within the herd selection is even more important perhaps. Double benefit can be realized within-herd selection by immediate increased calf production from better animals and genetic gains in the next generation. Immediate gain is realized for

the most part in cow selection for they are more numerous whereas genetic gain is realized in herd bull selection. It is well to consider a continued program of at least ten percent replacement of females each year to achieve this objective.



AMERICAN POLLED SHORTHORN SOCIETY



# FEEDING

It is estimated that 80% of the total feed of beef cattle is derived from roughages, it therefore is apparent that this becomes the primary basis for a feed program. Feed cost is the largest expense item in production. It is important that an adequate feed supply, economically

produced be available. Grass produced on well-fertilized soil and well-cured, green-leaf hay can supply all the nutritional requirements, except the need for salt and minerals and other energy rich feeds required for a fitting program.

## WHAT WILL PASTURES CARRY?

Pasture requirements will vary from area to area, however two to three acres of good summer pasture are usually required for each brood cow. No specific discussion of grasses will be undertaken due to wide variation in soil conditions, climate, etc. Specific recommendations for imme-

diate areas can be obtained from local county agricultural agents or state agricultural colleges. It is good management practice to allow overages in pasture for dry years, unseasonal years of low production and other emergency situations.

## SILAGE

In most areas silage is the cheapest form in which a good winter feed can be provided. In combination with good pastures it can furnish good, succulent feed on a year 'round basis. Almost any green or

succulent crop may be ensiled. In feeding silage to cattle it is well to remember that three pounds of silage are equivalent to one pound of equal quality dry roughage.

## CONCENTRATES

Feeds which are low in fibre and high in nutritive value are called concentrates. Their use is limited in beef cattle production to the fattening of cattle, the development of young stock and in some cases as a limited supplement in wintering rations. All cereal grains are low in protein, low in calcium, lacking in Vitamin D and with the exception of yellow corn deficient in Vitamin A. To correct these deficiencies a good quality legume hay or a protein supplement with a suitable mineral source of calcium should be fed in conjunction with the concentrates. Many fitting rations are in use, however, a rule of thumb for finish-

ing steers is 30 bushels of corn per 250 lbs. of gain if feeding in a dry lot (corn is the most commonly used grain for fattening, however, oats, barley or grain sorghum may replace up to one half of the corn in the ration). This should be supplemented with good quality roughage in the ratio of one third to two thirds of concentrate (grain). Molasses may replace up to one half of the grain if its price is 70% of the value of corn or less. Silage may replace one half of the hay requirements at the rate of three pounds of silage to one pound of hay.

*"The Profit's in Polled..."*



## FEEDING THE BULL

Your Polled Shorthorn herd bull is naturally an **easy keeper**. The feed program to keep him in top condition is one that will leave him neither overfat, nor in a thin run-down condition. The nutritive requirements of the mature herd bull can normally be met with good pasture. In the case of a growing young bull he will

require adequate grain and roughage during the breeding season and winter months to insure his vigor and continued development. Oats is recommended as a grain ration for all bulls during the breeding season and as an aid in building vigor prior to heavy service.

## FEED FOR BREEDING COWS

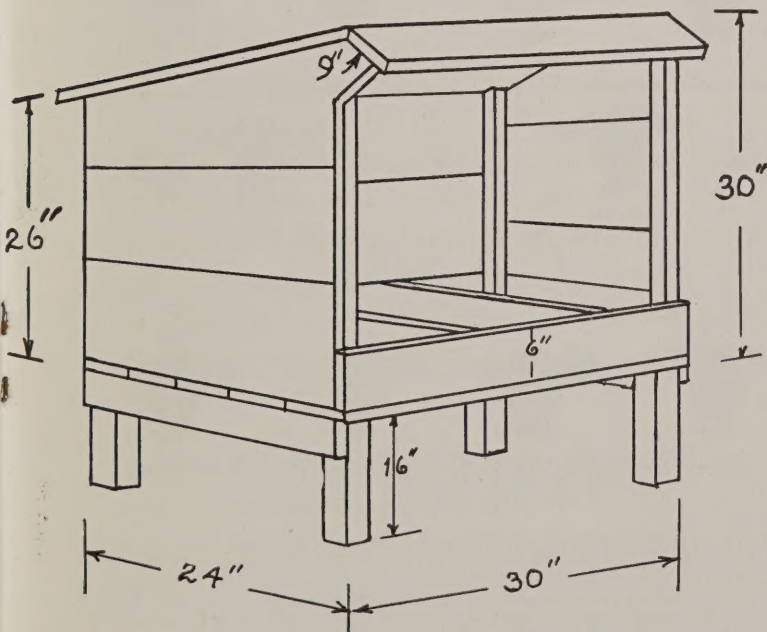
Overfat breeding cows are not desirable. Neither should they be permitted to get thin and run-down. The Polled Shorthorn has the ability to efficiently convert grass to red meat, therefore, in normal operations, the breeding cow will maintain herself very well on good pasture. The pregnant cow should gain in weight in proportion to the fetus (sixty to ninety pounds) plus a slight increase in body weight to

carry her through the suckling period. An abundance of calcium is required by the pregnant cow for proper fetus development. Legume hays usually provide enough calcium; if non-legumes are used it is well to give free access to a calcium mineral such as ground limestone or steamed bone meal. Bone meal is recommended in most cases for it will provide phosphorus as well. **PLENTY OF SALT AT ALL TIMES PLEASE.**

## FEEDING CALVES

Polled Shorthorn cows are famous for their ability to provide good milk in quan-

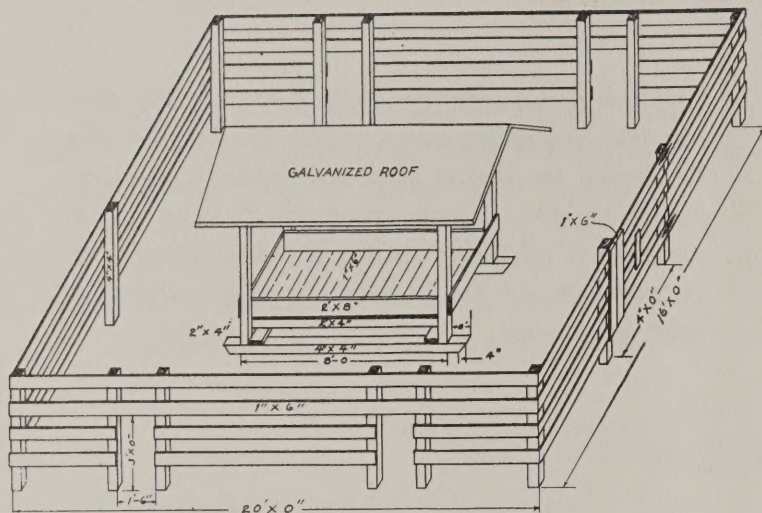
tity and **raise their own calves**, however, it is considered by many breeders a good practice to provide liberal grain feedings as early as possible. This practice teaches them to eat grain, achieve greater weight for age and a higher degree of finish. For this purpose a creep feeding program is recommended. The creep should be built at a spot where the herd loiters, if possible on high ground close to water. Keeping the salt supply close will encourage the loitering of cows. Calves should be started slowly on grain with small amounts put into the trough. All unused grain should be removed daily and fed to the cows. The amount should be increased to the limit of cleaning-up until they are on full feed.



Weatherproof Mineral Box.







A PLAN FOR A CALF CREEP



# MISCELLANEOUS MANAGEMENT DETAILS

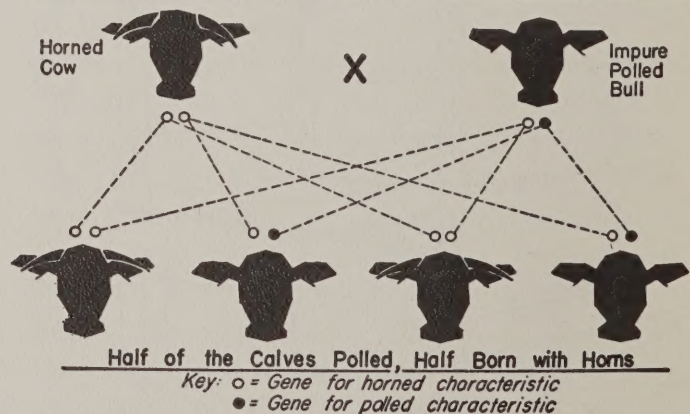
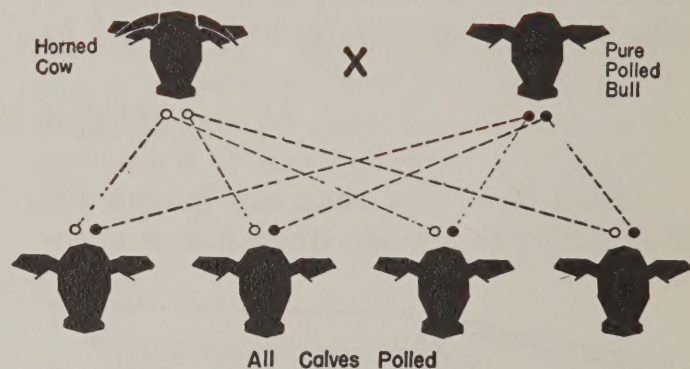
## POLLED CHARACTERISTICS AND COLOR

To cover the genetics of breeding is a detailed task. To give a brief idea of the Polled characteristic and color inheritance we asked a recognized authority to prepare this section. See article by George Wilson on following page.

### FOR COLOR

$\left. \begin{matrix} R \\ h \end{matrix} \right\}$  GENES FOR COLOR

	R	h
R	RR (Red)	Rh (Roan)
h	hR (Roan)	hh (White)



Diagrammatic illustration of the inheritance of horns in cattle. If a bull that is pure or homozygous for the polled character is mated with a number of horned females, all of the calves will be polled; whereas if a bull that is impure or heterozygous for the polled character is mated with a number of horned females, only half of the calves will, on the average, be polled. (Drawing by R. F. Johnson.)

Taken from: "Beef Cattle Husbandry" —  
Ensminger

*"The Profit's in Polled..."*



# NEW MEMBERS

## INDIANA POLLED SMUTTHORN BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

1960

1. ARCHIE L. PARIS & SONS  
PARIS FARM  
R. R. 2, Franklin  
1 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles east of Franklin  
on upper Shelbyville Road
2. DONALD G. MOORE  
Waynetown, Ind.
3. LLOYD PERRY & FAMILY  
R. R. 4, Martinsville  
New Harmony Rd.
4. JOHN K. HURLESS  
R. R. 2, Frankfort  
4 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.E. of Frankfort
5. MR. & MRS. D. I. CARNEY  
R. R. 2, LaGrange  
4 miles N.E. of LaGrange
- RICHARD PEDEN  
R. R. 7, Bloomington  
7 miles N.W. of Bloomington
7. CLAUDE L. WEAVER  
Clay City  
3 miles S.W. of Clay City
8. HAROLD J. HALLECK  
HALLECK FARM  
R. R. 2, Winamac
9. ARTHUR JOHNSON  
R. R. 1, Clay City  
north edge of town
10. CHARLES & DONALD WEBB  
Rensselaer  
1  $\frac{3}{4}$  miles W. of Rd. 53  
on Rd. 14
11. DAVID WHITE  
R. R. 1, Montezuma  
E. of town
12. CARL & ELIZABETH BROCKMAN  
149 Maple Lane, Franklin  
4 miles N.E. of Edinburg
13. WILMER L. GOOD, SR. & SON  
A B C & W FARMS  
R. R. 1, Mulberry  
3 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles E. and 2 miles N.  
of Mulberry
14. C. E. MCCOY  
PINEBIRCH FARMS  
R. R. 5, Lafayette
15. ELMER & LARRY KLINK  
Wolcott
16. JOE WHITE  
WHITECROFT FARM  
Noblesville
17. VERN EIKENBERRY & SON  
BENDALE STOCK FARM  
R. R. 3, Peru  
3 miles N. of Peru on U.S. 31
18. GAIL ABRELL  
Freedom  
north edge of town
19. GEORGE E. CONRAD & SON  
R. R. 1, Denver  
1 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles N. & 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  E. of Chile
20. B. P. WILLIAM RITCHIE  
B. P. RITCHIE FARM  
R. R. 6, Muncie  
W. on Bethel Pike to 500,  
N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile
21. C. D. REX  
REXALL FARM  
Mulberry  
1 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles E.
- R. WAYNE MUSSELMAN & SONS  
R. R. 4, Noblesville



STATIONER'S COPY - 10/1/53

1964



# BREED CHARACTERISTICS ARE IMPORTANT

by  
**George Wilson**  
Professor of Animal Science  
Ohio State University

To leave a real and lasting mark of improvement on a breed of livestock, has been the dream of many livestock breeders. The completion of such an objective would take years of study and planning, and perhaps a certain degree of luck. However, for a breeder to make some of his own luck, the basic problem of selecting individual animals for foundation stock is the first and most important consideration. Certain general characteristics that contribute to beef production should be understood and used as a basis of selection. A breeder of purebred Polled Shorthorns should be concerned with breed characteristics which animals must have if they are to be eligible for registration. Polled heads and haircoat color are two characteristics that may be of concern to a new breeder as well as the older established breeder. The genetic explanation of the inheritance of these characteristics is based on the fact that each is determined by a pair of genes, one of which comes from each parent. In Shorthorn cattle, the polled or hornless condition is found to be due to a dominant gene P, while the horned condition is brought about by the homozygous state of its allele or partner gene p. Another pair of alleles Rr affect the color of the coat but R is not dominant to r so that the genes act as follows: RR produces a red coat, Rr produces a roan coat, and rr produces a white coat.

When referring to the polling gene, which is dominant, the mating of a homozygous polled bull (PP) to a horned female (pp) would theoretically produce calves that will all be polled carrying the heterozygous pair of genes, Pp. When heterozygous matings are made (Pp x Pp), the resulting calves will be in a ratio of 3 polled to 1 horned animal. They will have the gene patterns - PP (polled), Pp (polled), pP (polled), pp (horned). Perhaps a more clear explanation would be to say that when you use a homozygous polled bull on a horned cow, you should get 100% polled calves. When using a polled bull that has one horned parent, on horned cows you should expect 50% polled calves. The same bull on homozygous polled cows would give you 100% polled calves, and using the same bull on polled cows that had one horned parent would give you 75% polled calves.

With the coat color genes, where no dominant gene exists, the gene pairs produce the following colors: RR red, Rr roan, and rr white. When mating a red bull to a red female, all calves should be red. When mating a white bull to a white female, all calves should be white and when mating a roan bull to a roan female, the calves produced could be red, roan or white in a ratio 1:2:1, respectively. The mating of red to roan, or white to roan would produce calves in a ratio 1:1, of the respective colors used.

I previously stated that in the case of the polling factor, one could theoretically expect a certain characteristic. I say this because in some cases we get animals that have scurs. This is a condition we believe to occur when we have a heterozygous situation for polling, (genes Pp carried by this animal). We also find in colors that we have different shades of roan and this again might be explained by the heterozygous pairing of genes where we have Rr as the gene pair. We also know from experience that the shade of roan color of the calves will be determined somewhat by the shade of roan of the parent. Red and white spots, which sometimes occur, are objectionable and little is known of the inheritance of this color pattern.

The building of a good herd of breeding cattle is a long-time proposition. If one is to expect other Polled Shorthorn breeders to accept and purchase breeding stock from you, you cannot ignore the breed characteristics that have been established for the breed. It is hoped that this brief discussion of polling and coat color might be helpful to you in planning your herd.





## HERD RECORDS

For the registered Polled Shorthorn breeder this is one of the most important responsibilities and one that can pay dividends. It is important to keep records of individual animal performance, progeny and health records and at all times maintain accurate recordings on registered animals. The herd record for individuals should contain cow identification with pedigree, age, breeding date, calving date, tattoo number of individual, chain number if any,

and all progeny information including calfs tattoo number, birth weight, weaning weight and age, and of course, the sires name and other background information. With this data the breeder is in fact practicing on the farm production testing and is in a better position to properly cull. **ALWAYS TATTOO CALVES AT BIRTH TO AVOID ERROR.** Specific tattoo information may be obtained by contacting the American Shorthorn Association.

## HERD HEALTH

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure in your beef cattle operation.

These are a few fundamentals to insure good herd health and higher profits:

1. Provide adequate nutrition to maintain herd in a thrifty condition.
2. Vaccinate all calves for Blackleg prior to four months of age.
3. Test the herd periodically for Bangs and TB. Many states are now requiring specific conditions before cattle are allowed to be transported across their borders. Best check your local requirements and those of your potential market states.
4. Isolate newly purchased cattle for 30 days before putting them with the herd to guard against infection.
5. Control lice, grubs, ticks and flies with recommended insecticides.
6. Rotate pastures to prevent build up of stomach worms and treat for worms if necessary.
7. Check cattle DAILY for indications of disease.
8. Confine cattle as little as possible.
9. Treat foul foot (foot-rot) promptly.
10. Use all breeding animals strictly in compliance with the Standard Guarantee of the Association.
11. When in doubt call the Vet. Do it soon enough to give him a fighting chance.

## IDENTIFICATION

Most Polled Shorthorn breeders use neck chains of a permanent type for identification. It is wise to replace any lost chain

immediately to avoid confusion. Neck chains or straps must be adjusted as young animals grow or animals change condition.

## WATER

A beef animal can subsist longer without feed than without water, it is obvious then that a good, convenient source of water is essential. Mature cattle consume about

twelve gallons of water per head daily. Water is more palatable and less likely to freeze in winter months if it is heated slightly.

*"The Profit's in Polled..."*



## FOOT CARE

All animals in the herd whether destined for show or not should have care for their feet. Bulls will travel better, serve better and be truer if they stand squarely, walk properly and have short toes. The same holds true of females who must walk to water, graze and care for the calf. Animals should be placed in stocks, if possible,

for the trimming operation. This allows the squaring up of the sole and side of foot as well as cutting back the toes. Simply cutting off the toes is not enough to give permanent help. The proper time to trim feet is obvious from the way the animal stands and walks, when showing, feet should be trimmed more frequently.

## GROOMING

Frequent washing keeps the animal clean, stimulates hair growth and keeps the skin smooth and mellow. When washing always use a chain, **NEVER A ROPE**, around the animals neck. A wet rope can be mighty hard to untie should your prize Polled Shorthorn fall. A good washing cleaner and hair conditioner may be made by using one cup liquid soap, one cup of

soap powder and one third cup of water softener in a three gallon pail. Fill completely with lukewarm water. Rinse thoroughly before curling. Animals intended for show should be brushed daily. A good brush and woolen cloth are good for this daily care. Use the curry comb sparingly and "never" on the tail switch.

## EXERCISE

Plenty of exercise is essential to sound animals. Herd bulls confined to paddocks should have large paddock area (about two acres). Never should animals be confined in knee-deep mud or in dirty enclo-

tures. Animals in box stalls preparing to show should be given free exercise if possible, if not long walks on the halter several times a day are necessary for soundness and bloom.

## REGISTERING CALVE

Study the Rules of Registry for the American Shorthorn Association. It will pay cash dividends in savings if calves are promptly registered, their value is increased and your personal record system will be easier to complete. A manual of these rules is available to all members at no cost by contacting the Association office.



A GOOD CONVENIENT SOURCE OF WATER IS ESSENTIAL



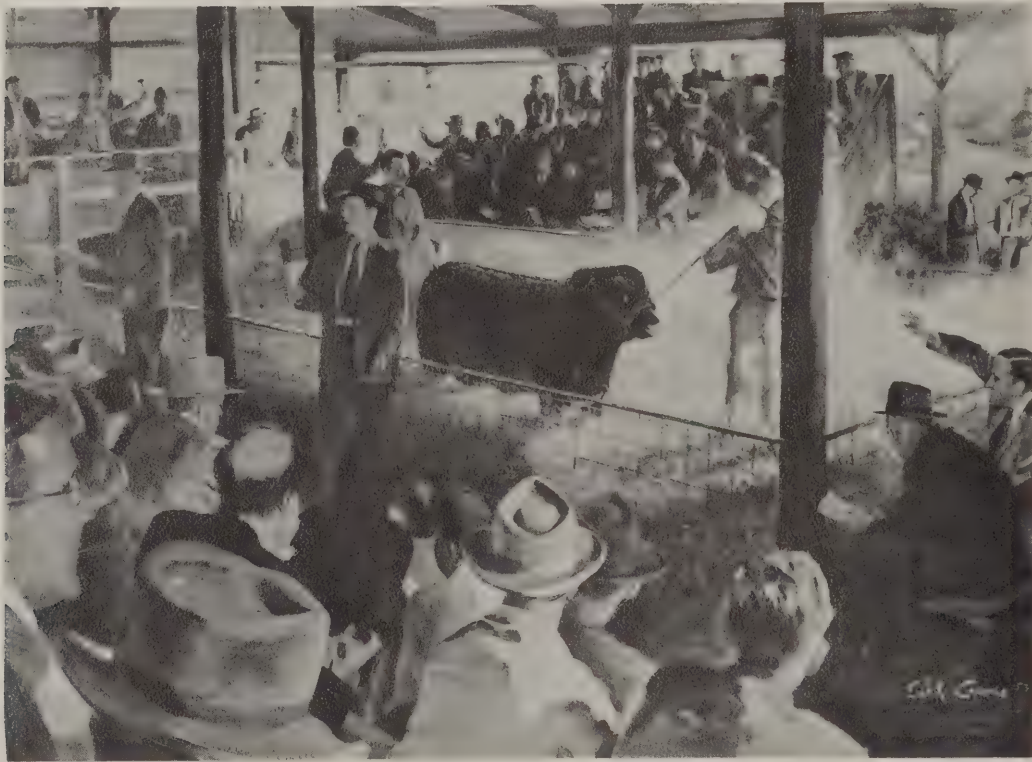
AMERICAN POLLED SHORTHORN SOCIETY



## SELLING

Polled Shorthorns are marketed in several ways, most prominent, however, are direct sales on the farm or at auction. Many sales are sponsored by state and local associations and a major national show and sale is sponsored each year by the Polled Society. This is the National Polled Shorthorn Congress. It is important for each breeder to participate in all activities

possible within his own association locally, state-wide and nationally. Through the medium of meeting other breeders, of widening the scope of acquaintance and through the introduction of his program come the demand status all breeders strive for. It pays to **advertise** the cattle available within the herd and at auction.



## TESTING . . . HOW DO POLLED SHORTHORNS STAND UP?

The recently completed Kentucky Test which involves over 5,500 cattle of all breeds found Shorthorns-Polled Shorthorns outscoring all three major beef breeds in every category. They outgained . . . outweighed . . . outperformed . . . did better in every way.

The 1959 Gold Medal Breeding Sire in the Indiana Gold Medal program involving all three major beef breeds was

a Polled Shorthorn bull - Broadway Hallmark. His offspring scored higher and gained more total points than any other sire of any breed in the program. The Polled Shorthorn not only stands up in every test . . . he surpasses in many . . . They are proving themselves to be . . . **TOMORROWS CATTLE . . . AVAILABLE TODAY.**

*"The Profit's in Polled . . ."*





## CROSSBREEDING

The tradition of the Shorthorn blood has long been known as the great **IMPROVER** of modern beef cattle. Many commercial producers thinking in this light have turned to crossbreeding as an answer to small calves lacking in necessary vigor . . . or to improve weaning weights and subsequent higher dollar returns.

The use of the Polled Shorthorn bull on females of other breeds, either beef or dairy, has produced the desired effect of bigger and better calves, hardy and vigorous offspring and a better mothering ability on females resulting from this mating.

Second generation crosses . . . coming back with the Polled Shorthorn bull have been proving themselves to take on the

desirable characteristics originally intended in the first cross. Second cross calves show marked weight increases over the straight bred original calves and have distinguished themselves by healthy growth patterns.

Much of this desirability comes from the pure blood strain so evident in the basic Shorthorn breeding . . . the genetic purity is transmitted by producing healthy, full sized calves capable of normal development to the highest possible sale weight in the least amount of time.

If you are using cows of another breed . . . why not study this new approach to **PROFIT.**



AMERICAN POLLED SHORTHORN SOCIETY





*"The Profit's  
in Polled..."*













# Indiana Breeders Welcome You

Hoosier hospitality is known the country over and Indiana Polled Shorthorn breeders are strong adherents to this tradition. Consequently, they take great pleasure in welcoming you to Indiana and urge you to take the time to visit many of the Polled Shorthorn herds in the state.

From the very beginning of the breed, Indiana has been well known as the home of top Polled Shorthorns. J. H. Miller, Peru, and H. L. Smith, Rossville, were among the recorders of the breed in Volume I of the Polled Durham herd book, which contained the pedigrees of 185 bulls and 319 females. Today, with about 250 active breeders, the state offers a wide selection of choice bulls and females of all ages.

The quality of Indiana Polled Shorthorns ranks with the best. At leading state fairs and such shows as the International, Indiana breeders win a big share of the blue and purple ribbons. An Indiana herd has been showing in the Denver Show in recent years, competing in the same classes with horned cattle from leading herds. Invariably the Polls have held their own and carried home some of the show's highest awards.

In this booklet we present a directory of the members of the Indiana Polled Shorthorn Breeders Assn., together with directions to their farms. Whenever you come to Indiana, stop and see as many of them as you can. The latch string is always out and you'll be welcomed with Hoosier hospitality at its best.



This is Two Spot, 1957 International Jr. Divn. grand champion Shorthorn steer, shown by Bruce Baker, Jonesboro, Ind. He was purchased by the Severin Hotel, and will provide the beef served at the Congress banquet.... Another Indiana steer, shown by Pat Meade, Camden, was top of the open Shorthorn show. He was sired by a Polled Shorthorn bull.... And the grand champion carcass of the 1957 International was a Shorthorn sired steer shown by Rule Bros. of Wisconsin.

## 1958 OFFICERS & DIRECTORS

### INDIANA POLLED SHORTHORN BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

#### President

*Wm. Rathbun, Kentland*

#### Vice President

*Hugh Webb, Franklin*

#### Secretary-Treasurer

*Charles DeBusk, New Market*

#### Directors

*Thomas Richardson, Clayton*

*James Gunn, Greenfield*

*Gerald Clodfelter, Greencastle*

---

**BURROUGHS & PARR**  
**Feed Company**  
1440 Kentucky Ave.,  
Indianapolis, Indiana  
**QUALITY FEEDS**



# GREETINGS

from your National Secretary \*

The future belongs to those who build it.

Often, we worry too much about the past... and what we might have failed to do... all the time knowing that there's nothing we can do to change any of these things.

Since we cannot change the past... let us then look to the future.

And Polled Shorthorn Breeders ARE looking to the future. They are thinking of the kind of beef consumers want and about the kind of cattle that will produce this beef.



Kenneth R. Fulk

They have also been thinking of cattle that will produce this beef **PROFIT-ABLY**... cattle that do well for the commercial cow and calf man and that make a profit for the purebred breeder as well.

We, of your national Association office and field force, will do everything in our power to stimulate and coordinate your efforts to produce superior cattle.

But remember... a breed is built by those who mix the feed, carry the pitchforks, and plan the matings. **YOU** are the breed builders. And you can build a future that belongs to you.

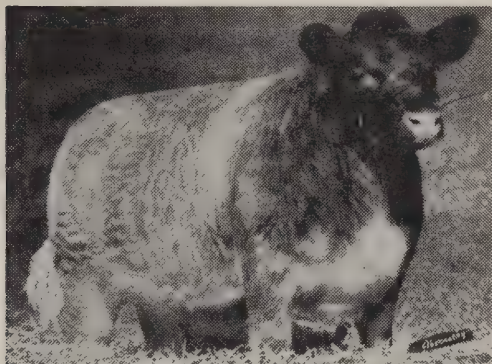
A handwritten signature of Kenneth R. Fulk.

\* Kenneth R. Fulk, formerly of Clarinda, Iowa, is executive-secretary of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Assn. Fulk, 41, came to the Assn. from the Iowa Beef Producers' Assn. where he has been field representative since 1953. With the Iowa Association, he worked on beef promotion with cattle feeders and local purebred associations. He also did research on the correlation of on-the-hoof beef type with dressed carcass quality.... A 1939 graduate in animal husbandry from Iowa State College, the new secretary's background includes farm management, livestock feeding, agricultural extension work and beef promotion. In 1941, he enlisted as a Private in the Marine Corps, serving in the South Pacific where he received a field commission. Discharged in 1945, he is now a Major in the Marine Reserve. He succeeded Allan C. Atlason, who resigned last June (1957) as breed secretary.



# POLLED SHORTHORNS-

**Natural Dehorners** - There are few places in the United States where cattle need horns for protection. On most farms, they are an absolute liability. . . . Natural hornlessness -- the polled characteristic -- is dominant.



Thus the most practical method of dehorning is to use a Polled Shorthorn herdsire. This avoids the mess, the loss of blood and possible death of animals that goes with saw or clipper; or the handling of calves and labor involved in the electric iron and caustic methods of dehorning.

**Efficient Beefmakers** - Performance tests in Indiana Gold Medal Calf Clubs; the Front Royal, Virginia, experiments; the U. S. Range Bull projects; and others, have shown that the offspring of Polled Shorthorn sires consistently make 800 to 1000 lb. steers and bulls at 12 months. Some performance tests have also included feed conversion and carcass grading and in such tests the reds, whites and roans have been equal to or better than the offspring of other breeds tested. These are profit factors which should not be overlooked in selecting a herdsire.





# POLLED SHORTHORNS-

**Effective Improvers** - The demand for Polled Shorthorn bulls by commercial cattlemen is steadily increasing. Their ability to build rapid, economic growth into their calves and at the same time dehorn them naturally are characteristics desired by all. Feeders recognize the value of calves sired by Shorthorns, too. In Virginia and many other feeder calf sales, animals showing Shorthorn breeding have consistently brought higher prices than those of other breeds in the same grades. Rapid gain, meaty carcasses, ability to utilize roughages effectively in quantity are among the things which endear Polled Shorthorns to the farmer.



**Wanted World-Over** - Shorthorns have usually been the breed of the pioneers in all areas of the world. Their size; ability to adapt to all conditions; milking ability, which assured the rearing of a good calf with maybe some left over for the family if needed, have made them so. As the need for horns lessened with the taming of the frontiers Polled Shorthorns -- an American development -- have been sought by cattlemen from all over the world. So great has this demand become that even the birthplace of the breed had to recognize it, and in the past few years breeders from England and Scotland have imported American Polled Shorthorns, several

from Indiana, to build hornlessness into the British herds - without loss of quality.





# Directory of Members

INDIANA POLLED SHORTHORN BREEDERS ASSN.

GAIL ABRELL, FREEDOM  
N. Edge of Freedom on Rte 67

EARL R. AGNESS, BUNKER HILL  
4 mi E, 1-1/2 mi N, 1 mi E of  
Jct Rte 18 & 31

R. WILBUR ALEXANDER,  
R2, COLUMBIA CITY  
2 mi W, 3 mi S of Jct Rte 9 & 14

KASH ALEXANDER, R.1, LINTON  
1 mi E of Linton Rte 54, 4 mi W of  
Jct 67 & 54 at Switz City

LLOYD ARTHUR, R4, GREENFIELD

JOHN K. BARNETT & SON,  
WABASH, R2  
4 mi W of Wabash on Rte 24 to Richvalley,  
1/2 mi S across river, 1/2 mi E

C. HENRY BAUM JR.,  
ROUND GROVE FARM, W. LEBANON  
4 mi W of Jct 28 & 63, n 1/2 mi on  
gravel road

LEON BATEMAN, R4, WASHINGTON  
1 mi W on 50

LORAN BECKLEY, R2, ROYAL CENTRE  
1/2 mi E of Royal Centre,  
2 mi N, 1st house E

H. S. BLAYDES & SON, LINDEN  
6 1/2 mi E of Linden on blacktop

VIRGIL BLUME & SON  
8910 ST. JOE RD, FT. WAYNE  
6 mi NE of Ft. Wayne

S. L. BOOTS, BOOTS HILL FARM,  
R. 7, CRAWFORDSVILLE  
4 mi S of Crawfordsville on 231, 1 mi E

MAURICE BORTEN, BROOK  
2 mi SE of Brook

J. E. BRATTAIN & SON, GREENCASTLE

WILLARD BROCK, R1, BOURBON  
3 mi N of Bourbon, 1 1/2 mi E

CARL H. & ALBERT E. BROWN,  
R4, CONNERSVILLE  
Maplewood Farm 4 mi E on 44 to  
Alquina rd, S 1 mi

O. W. BROWN & SON  
526 N. WASHINGTON, BLOOMINGTON  
Farm 1 mi W of Plainfield, 3/4 mi S

CARL L. BUCK, R2, OTTERBEIN  
6 mi E of Pine Village on Rte 26,  
then 1/2 mi S

HERBERT C. BYE & SONS,  
R4, PORTLAND  
3 1/2 mi E of 27 & 67 on Rte 22

CHARLES CLAMME & SONS,  
R3, HARTFORD CITY  
3 mi E on Rte 26

FREDERICK CLINGENPEEL, R1, FLORA  
2 1/2 mi N of Burlington on 29 to village  
of Carrollton, 1/2 mi E, 3rd house on S

RAY & GERALD CLODFELTER,  
GREENCASTLE  
6 mi W of jct of 231 & 36 or  
12 mi E of Rockville on 36

COLLINS FARMS, LACROSSE  
1 mi S, 1 mi W of LaCrosse

GEORGE E. CONRAD & SON,  
R1, DENVER  
1-1/2 mi N, 1-1/2 mi E of Chili

COOPER FARMS, R3, NOBLESVILLE  
6 mi E Noblesville on Rte 32 to Durbin,  
1/4 mi N, 1/2 mi W

W. M. COWAN, MAR-CO STOCK FARM,  
R6, CRAWFORDSVILLE  
6-1/2 mi NW of Crawfordsville

EMERSON COY, R3, SHELBYVILLE  
9 mi E of Franklin on 44 near Hendricks sch

CARL W. CREEK & SONS, LIBERTY  
1 mi SE of Liberty, 3 mi S

CHARLES DEBUSK & SONS,  
NEW MARKET  
Herd at El-Vi-Dor Farm, Mooresville

ROBERT DIELMAN, R2, MACY  
3 mi E, 3/4 mi N of Macy

DELAFTER & WHITEZEL, R5, PERU  
4 mi E, 1 mi N, 3/4 mi E of  
Bunker Hill on 218

VERN EIKENBERRY & SON,  
R3, PERU  
8 mi N of Peru on 31,  
1 mi S Jct 16 & 31

EL-VI-DOR FARMS, R2, MOORESVILLE  
6 mi E on 144; 1/2 mi N on Mann Rd

BILL C. FARRER,  
R1, ROYAL CENTER  
3 mi S from W edge of Royal Center or  
9 mi NW of Logansport

CHARLEY R. FERRELL,  
R3, ROCKVILLE  
6 mi SE of Rockville

MELVIN J. FRANKS & SONS,  
R3, PORTLAND  
4 1/2 mi E of Portland at Jct of  
67, 27 & 26

ARTHUR B. FRIEND, DARLINGTON  
1/4 mi S of Darlington on Rte 47

CLAUDE H. GOFF, WESTFIELD  
on Rte 38, 1/2 mi E of 31

WILMER L. GOOD & SON, MULBERRY  
3-1/2 mi E, 2 mi N of Mulberry

GUNN FARMS, R4, GREENFIELD  
1/2 mi N, 1-1/2 mi E of New Palestine

FORREST R. HADLEY & DAUGHTER  
R1, BOX 399, DANVILLE  
E of Danville on 36 2 mi, 1-1/2 mi N

HALLECK FARMS, WINAMAC  
4 mi SE of Winamac on blacktop rd

HAROLD & DAVID HOCKENSMITH,  
R1, NEW AUGUSTA  
3/4 mi N of New Augusta on  
New Augusta rd at 79th St

CHALMERS HOOVER & FAMILY,  
R1, NOBLESVILLE  
2-1/2 mi NW of Noblesville on Stringtown  
pike at E end of Morse Reservoir

RAY HOWARD, R1, REMINGTON  
3 mi W of Jct 53 & 24, 4 mi S, 1/4 mi E

LILLARD HUFFMAN, R3,  
CRAWFORDSVILLE  
1/2 mi W of south city limits on 32

J & J HUMPHREYS, R2, WOLCOTT  
1 mi N, 1-3/4 E of Wolcott

RAY H. HUNT, R3, DANVILLE  
2 mi W of Danville on 36,  
S 1 mi, then W 1 mi

ARTHUR JOHNSON, CLAY CITY  
N edge of town or W 1 block

MR. & MRS. LLOYD R. JOHNSTON,  
R1, BOX 232, PITTSBORO  
1 mi E of Pittsboro on 136

LOWELL JOHNSON, R4, MUNCIE  
5-1/2 mi SW on 67 or 12 mi E of Anderson

PAUL K. JOHNSON, R1, LADOGA  
1 mi S, 1.2 mi E of New Market

GALE KELLUM, R3, CONNERSVILLE  
7 mi S on 1 from Connersville, 1 mi E

TED KENSEY & SON, R4, NOBLESVILLE

ELMER & LARRY KLINK, WOLCOTT  
3 mi N and 3rd house W of Wolcott

GEORGE W. KROM, JR.,  
R2, ROCHESTER  
4 mi E on 4th St Rd

LEWIS W. LAFUSE, R2, CARTHAGE  
4 mi S, 1 mi W of Knightstown

KENNETH LANTZ & SON,  
R1, NEW PALESTINE



JERRY D. LILLY, MONTICELLO

CLYDE LINDLEY & SON,  
RUSSIAVILLE  
2 mi W of Russiaville

BERT R. LODS, R2, MONTICELLO  
1 mi E on blacktop rd

JOHN C. LOWE & SON, MONON  
3-1/2 mi E of Monon

CHARLES J. LYNN, CARMEL

LYNNWOOD FARM, R1, CARMEL  
3 mi E of Carmel on 234

RALPH J. MANCHE, R4, GREENFIELD  
7 mi SW of Greenfield, 2-1/2 mi S of 40

HARRY & TOM MCCABE,  
R1, GREENCASTLE  
12 mi E of Rockville on 36, or 7 mi W  
of Jct 36 & 43

WILLIS MCCARTY, ARCADIA  
On 213 at Omega

ELDEN P. MCDANIEL,  
R1, FRANCISCO  
12 mi SW of Petersburg on Oatsville Rd

CLEO METZGER, R4, DELPHI  
7 mi S of Delphi on Tipp. and  
Carroll Co. line

MILLER & SONS, MULBERRY  
2 mi E and 1-1/2 mi N of Mulberry

RAY S. & BRYANT K. MILLIKAN,  
R#3, BOX 60, NOBLESVILLE  
7 mi E of Noblesville, 1 mi NE of Durbin

DEAN MORGAN, R2, BROOKSTON  
1 mi S and 3/4 mi W of Brookston

RUSSELL W. MULLETT, R2, WABASH  
9 mi SW of Wabash on Treaty Pike

O. C. MUSSELMAN & SONS,  
R3, NOBLESVILLE  
6-1/2 mi E of Noblesville on 38

A. ELDON MYERS, R2, PLYMOUTH  
2-1/4 mi E of Plymouth on Jefferson St.

HERSCHEL & JANE NICHOLS,  
BAINBRIDGE  
2-1/2 mi E of Bainbridge on 36,  
2-1/2 mi S on gravel rd

RECTOR PARKS, BOX 173, SPENCER  
1 mi W of Spencer on 46, turn left  
at stone drive

RICHARD F. PRENTICE, BATESVILLE

PINEBIRCH FARMS,  
R5, LAFAYETTE  
One farm near Dayton, one farm  
near Romney

PRUITT & TRUAX,  
R1, MARTINSVILLE  
3 mi E of Eminence on 142,  
14 mi NW of Martinsville

R & D RANCK, R1, URBANA  
4-1/2 mi E of town

EMERY RASMUSSEN, ROMNEY  
1 mi SW Romney

W. A. RATHBUN, KENTLAND  
3 mi E, 4-1/2 mi N of Kentland

REEVES & GENTRY & SONS,  
R7, CRAWFORDSVILLE  
1 mi S of 234, 1 mi W of 231

C. C. REX, MULBERRY  
1-1/2 mi E and 1/2 mi N of Mulberry

ELI C. RICHARDSON, R3, LEBANON  
N of Lebanon on 39 to 2nd cr rd,  
E 1/2 mi to T rd, N 1/2 mi

JOHN T. RICHARDSON & SONS,  
R2, CLAYTON  
17 mi W of Indianapolis on 40 to Belleville,  
S 3 mi on 39 to Center Valley Cemetery,  
W 1 mi

WALTER H. RILEY,  
R4, BOX 144, KOKOMO  
5 mi N of Kokomo on 31 to Cassville,  
2-1/2 mi E, 3rd cr rd

A. B. ROBBINS & SON,  
R2, SHERIDAN  
2 mi N and 3/4 mi W of Jct 31 & 47

SHERMAN ROSEN & SONS,  
R1, URBANA

6-1/2 mi E of Urbana, 1/4 mi S

RAY E. ROBERTSON, R1, FRANKFORT

LEWIS SCHAFER, COAL CITY  
2 mi SW of Coal City

IRVIN SCHILLING,  
421 S. JEFFERSON, HUNTINGTON  
Intersection of St Rd 105 and 16

LOWELL & MERCEDES SEAMAN,  
R1, LADOGA  
1st farm N of Jet 234 & 231 on  
231 on rt sd of rd

ELLIS L. SHAFER, ROYAL CENTRE

PAUL SHULER, R1, MONROVIA

RUSSELL SLACK, 112 S. MAPLE,  
N. MANCHESTER  
1 mi N of N. Manchester on 13

SMITH & EDGERTON,  
R1, OXFORD, I

SMITH & EDGERTON, R1, OXFORD  
3 mi NW of Pine Village

MERLE B. SMITH, LADOGA  
Red Top farm on rte 234,  
4-1/2 mi W of Ladoga

SAMUEL C. SMITHERS, CLARKS HILL  
3 mi NE Clarks Hill

O. R. STAHL, R2, SHERIDAN  
3-1/2 mi N, 1-3/4 mi W from Sheridan

MONROE A. STARR & SONS,  
R2, CONNERSVILLE  
4 mi N of Connerville on 1, 1-1/2 mi W

HOWARD SUMMERS & SONS, R3, BRAZIL  
9 mi NE of Brazil

LESTER SWABY, LINTON  
1 mi E of Linton 54, turn left on  
Lonetree rd, 4 mi N, turn left on  
T rd. 1st house

RANDALL THOMPSON, BLOOMINGDALE  
3 mi SE Kingman

HOWARD VAN MATRE, R2, BRYANT  
7 mi W and 1 mi N of Bryant

DONALD WALKER, R5, FRANKFORT  
3 mi SW of Frankfort

CARL WALLACE & SONS, R2, JAMESTOWN  
E of Crawfordsville on 32 to Shannondale,  
E to 2nd rd, S 1-1/4 mi W of Lebanon on  
32 to Dover W to 2nd rd, S 1-1/4 mi

J. E. WATSON & FAMILY, R2, MARION  
1/2 mi N Country Club Golf Course

MR. & MRS. HUGH W. WEBB & SONS,  
R2, FRANKLIN  
1-1/2 mi E of Franklin on Upper Shelby  
Rd, or 1 mi E of Farm Bureau Co-op

MR. & MRS. WARREN WHEATON,  
OAKLAND CITY  
1/4 mi W of Mackey on 168

LOYD WHISTLER & SONS, AMBIA  
2 mi E of Ambia

ROSCOE WHITEZEL, R5, PERU  
4 mi E of Bunker Hill on 218

PAUL WILLIAMS, R4, ATTICA  
6 mi N of Attica on 55, 1/2 mi W

JAMES H. WILLIAMS, R2, BRYANT  
5-1/2 mi W of Bryant

WARREN L. WILLIAMS, R1, ODON  
1 mi W, 3 mi N of Odon

GEO. WOODS & SONS,  
R4, FRANKFORT  
2-1/2 mi S of Frankfort on 39,  
2-1/2 mi E of 38

WRW STOCK FARM, R4, FRANKLIN  
E on 44 to Needham Sch, N to 1st  
cr rd, E 1 mi

JOHN W. WHYBREW & SONS,  
R1, SWAYZEE  
3 mi S, 3/4 mi E of Swayzee

YEAGER & CLODFELTER,  
R3, GREENCASTLE  
5 mi N of Greencastle on 43, 1 m E,  
4 m S of 36 on 43





# Polled and Profitable



Yes, he's polled and he's profitable.

He's a Polled Shorthorn Bull, and he's profitable to the purebred breeder because more and more commercial producers are demanding Polled Shorthorns.

These commercial producers know Polled Shorthorns sire healthy calves...that gain faster, bringing a higher return on investment. They'll also dehorn the calves...making them easier to handle...easier to sell...to the feeders and processors that pay a premium for hornless steers.

Yes, Polled Shorthorns are the coming breed...profitable now...even more profitable tomorrow. And you will profit too...with an investment in the fine offering at the National POLLED SHORT-HORN CONGRESS SALE.

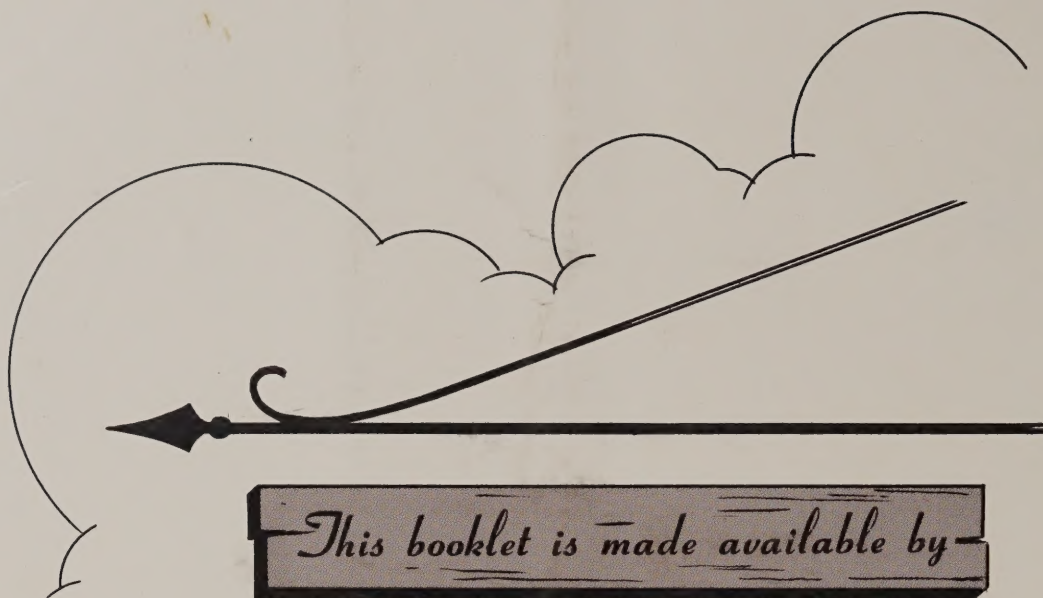
## American Polled Shorthorn Society

7 Dexter Park Avenue

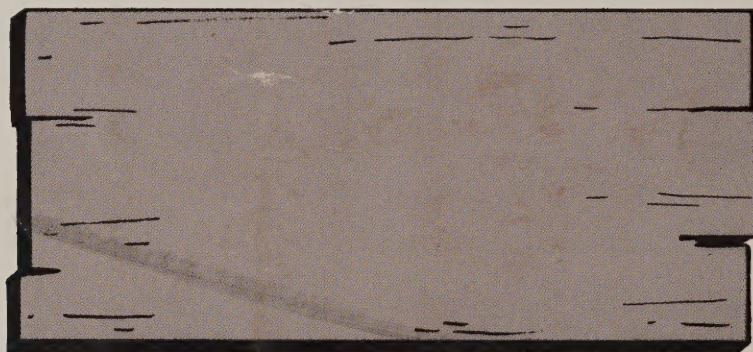
Chicago 9, Illinois







*This booklet is made available by*



**They are a good source of Polled  
Shorthorns and will be happy to  
assist you in any way.**